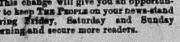
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People.

THE PEOPLE

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Greater New York

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1897.

PRICE 3 CENTS.

# IRISHMEN

# Listen to the Word of Honorable Patriotism!

#### IRISH CAPITALIST INFAMY.

The Cause, Held Dist by the Roart of the Irish Tuiler, Used as a Mask by Men of his own Rose to Deceive Him -The Irish "Home Ruler" and the The Irish "Home Eule" and the Irish-American Politicians and Capitalists Eave Become British Lackeys by Becoming the Apostles of the British System of Capitalist Ex-

our Irish Fellow Wage Slaves:-Before their subjugation to the British Crown, the Irish people were free-more truly free, indeed, than any other people were at that time or have ever been since-because the land, which then was the only important factor of production, bad not been appropriated by individuals, but had remained in each tribe the collective property of all. True, each clan had a chief, elected mainty for war purposes; but this chief was in ne sense a "master"; he could not deprive his fellow men of the right to live by their inter, exerted upon the common inheritance; nor could be appropriate himself, by rent charges, by ax levies, or by the imposition of unpaid or ill-paid services, any portion of ether men's industry. Every member of the clan was, therefore, economically independent, and protected by the whole clan in the possession of his home and in the fruits of his personal exertions. In other words, the tribe was constituted on a principle substantially so-cialistic, inasmuch as labor was per-formed collectively, and no Irishman was dependent upon any other human being for the opportunity to work and

live. At the purely agricultural stage likes reached by mankind, and with the primitive tools then in use—necessitating singleness of effort on the part of each individual instead of the collective later now required by powerful machines the application of this principle yes naturally limited to the land. But, ander the existing conditions, this was not expendiculated in the superior of the land was pattentially and personal freedom; for pothing its and personal freedom; for pothing ity and personal freedom; for nothing could have been gained by turning into common propert; such simple tools and implements as each worker could then make for himself or procure from an artisan in exchange for agricultural pro-duce of "equal value" (that is, of "equal cost in human labor"). Of course, in the advanced state of industry brought about centuries later by the progress of irvantion, the collective ownership of and should have been supplemented the collective ownership of ma-This being the character of Ireland's

This being the character of Ireland's ponomic institutions in the days of r political independence, the first act her conquerors was to abolish those stitutions. They might, in imitation of the Romans, have allowed the vanquished to retain their domestic arective tribute upon each tribe. But preferred another mode of domicrites. And for good reasons. The subjection of Ireland would have been of little real advantage to her British masters, if her people had continued in the enjoyment of their economic rights, even though taxed to some extent for the support of an alien king. The men of blood and from who subjected her were not bent upon conquest for the mere sake of glory or for a paitry tri-late, which a spirited nation, as yet accounted by the degrading influence entouched by the degrading influence of economic slavery, might frequently. We refused to pay. They were highly reactical. They realized that political twee is a wasted force unless it be used to secure substantial benefits. Without these, indeed, any title, ever so pompous, is but an empty name and smally confers more ridicule than diguity upon the person that parades it. The so-called sovereignty of the penni-The so-called sovereignty of the penni-and American citizen, for instance, thanks to the foolish use he makes of it, has become an object of mockery, all themselves his humble servants on

themselves his humble servants on the decision day, and to the capitalists, who are his actual rulers every day.

In substituting their own feudal system of iand tenure for the socialistic system of collective land ownership, the invaders knew exactly what they have doing. This fundamental change was accomplished in the simplest and most effective manner. The Irish chief most effective manner. The Irish chief was made an Irish lord, subject to the British Crown, from which he held his tille to the stolen land, and with which he had to share the plunder of his dis-

peaceased countrymen.

If inequality be once introduced, not cally the distance between the upper and lower ranks of society will steadily incream, but intermediary classes will necessarily develop. The lord has his minions, each of these has his favorites. and so on. From top to bottom privil-se is the rule, varying in benefits ac-ording to the station of the benefici-

In Ireland, as elsewhere, a middleireland, as elsewhere, a middle-class consequently grew up, subservient at first to the newly established aris-locacy. That part of it which did not irrectly belong to the lord's household as efficars or servants, and which con-led of favored tenants, thrifty mer-cants and suchlike gentry, continued to affect the most intense patriotism and to profess the utmost sympathy for the common people, at the expense of whom men of that sort were, like the lords themselves, building up their own

But the time came when this class of native Irish exploiters of the Irish working class, having gained all it could ex-pect under the feudal system, and no longer content to squeeze out of the Irish laborer what was left of life-blood in him by the land-owning aristocracy thirsted for more and resumed a rebellious attitude. Its chief grievance had long been that the Irish lord was an "absentee," and its main objection was not that he plundered his tenants too much, but that the greater portion of his plunder, sent in England, served

his plunder, sent in England, served to make "Anglo-Saxon" instead of "Cel-sit" millionairsa—went to British instead of Irlin neons trauers and bargeois. Now the rise of British capitalism consequent upon war not less than upon invention, like the rise of the French bourgeoisis since the Revolution of 1789, by exciting the envy of the Irish middle-class, nerved it for desperate enterprise. Its aspiration was "national independence," meaning thereby a government in its own hands, which it

independence, meaning theresy a government in its own hands, which it could use untrammelled for the furtherance of its capitalistic interests.

It dreamt of great mills, as in Lancashire, and of great factories of all sorts, where the Irish laborer, now chiefly fed on pure air but still robust, tall and strong if none too fat would be tall and strong if none too fat, would be reduced into a puny operative by wage starvation in a foul atmosphere. It dreamt of great commerce, and of Irish ships manned by ill-paid and ill-treated Irish sailors, and of Irish ports rivalling Liverpool in activity, wealth and misery. The only thing it did not dream of was the restoration of the economic institutions of Ireland in the amplified form demanded by modern progress, namely, the collective ownership of the land and of all the machiners of proland and of all the machinery of pro-

Single-handed that class was of course impotent against England. But it relied upon the magic power of the phrase, "National Independence," over the enthusiastic minds and generous hearts of its intended victims. It relied upon the sturdy, courageous, self-sacri-ficing Irish masses for energetic support in any attempt to substitute for the vil lainous rule of an allen government it own domestic and still more villainous because hypocritical, despotism. Nor was it, in this, presumptuous or overconfident. It was merely crafty, Machiavellan, resting its expectation upon the universal overciones that every the universal experience, that every-where, from time immemorial, the workingman had been the catspaw of the middle-class in all its schemes, economic, political and revolutionary. Not until the light of Socialism Illumines his nath can the poor mas perceive the historic fact of the class struggle. Not until then can he comprehend that his

oppressed class has nothing whatever to gain, even temporarily, by an alliance with any of its oppressors and must unite stubbornly, unflinchingly, upon every field and on every occasion, fight all the other classes. But the disinherited son of Erln would as yet have none ited son of Erin would, as yet, have none of that light; he had been assiduously taught by all those he trusted, by all those he thought wiser than himself, that the very name of Socialism was

Moreover, the dispossessed Irishman, rack-rented, or wage-slaving, had a tradition; unfortunately an incomplete one. He correctly traced his misery to the British subjection of Ireland. Could he free his country from the British rule, he would, "therefore," as he saw it, be again a free man, as happy as of But he had never been told, or had long forgotten, what those institu-tions were that made his ancestors free and happy. Hence his mistake in expecting economic emancipation from mere political autonomy, although by looking a little, not into the far away past, but at things and conditions im-mediately before his eyes, he could easily have perceived his error. America, for instance, is not subject to the rule of Britannia; yet, in America as in Ireland, the Irish workingman is dispossessed and enslayed. He must every day sell his labor power, his muscle, his

skill, his time, his very life to a master; or starve the following day. For all those reasons any Irishman who declared war to England—be that a poor laborer contributing to the en richment of idlers and sincere in his love of the native isle, or, unlike him-self, an idle skinner of labor contributing to his misery and speculating on his patriotism—was in his estimation as good a patriot as he. And so we saw, in America, such "good patriots" as Wil-liam R. Grace, Hugh J. Grant and Thomas F. Gilroy carried on Irish shoulders to the New York City Hall. Croker, the greatest of his kind, came the boss of Tammany Hall, made as such a scandalous fortune and finally as such, a scandatous fortune and many attacked England with his race track cavalry upon the British turf. Others, imbued with the same spirit of middle-class patriotism, were sent to Congress to boycott British goods with a tariff intended to foster "American" monointended to foster "American" mono-polles reeking indiscriminately with the blood of Irish, British and other workers, and in many of which British capitalists and British lords had invested large sums of money. To the same sort of solicitude for the Irish cause President Mylling and doubt is largely in of solicitude for the Irish cause Presi-dent McKinley, no doubt is largely in-debted for his election, although his op-ponent—a certain Bryan, whose name is suggestive of his origin—came very near the White House, for no other apparent reason than that he preferred an American silver cross to the tradian American silver cross to the tradi-tional British gold cross for the cruci-fixion of Labor. Numberiess have been, and are still, the instances of gross de-ception thus practiced by political schemers of high and low degree upon their confiding fellow citizens of Irish bloed. And the swindle was not always confined to the bamboogling of voters. Throughout the States, Irish laborers and servant girls were gracefully inand servant girls were gracefully in-vited to empty their pockets into the middle-class fund raised "for the libera-tion of Ireland"—that is for the perpe-tual ensiavement of Irish labor under

(Continued on Page 4)

THE COMMITTEE.

To the Trade and Labor Organizations of Greater New York. COMRADES:-

COMRADES:—

The recent spiendid demonstration of the progressive workers to protest against the Hasleton massacre, manifested the fact that many of them have at last been aroused to the seriousness of the situation, and to a consciousness of their class interests.

The political situation in Greater New York proves sufficiently that the two old parties dominated by capitalist interests are GOING THROUGH A PROCESS OF DISINTEGRATION. The dash of contending interests, political and economic, must in the near future bring about their total dissolution.

The time is near at hand when the defined workingmen, who are now camp followers of the two great capitalist parties, will flock to the standard of their own party, the party of world-redeeming Socialism.

The duty of all progressive workers is clear. They must hasten this process by all means in their power. The Socialist campaign must be resolutely pushed forward. The conscience of the working class must be stirred to its inmost depths.

depths.

For these reasons the Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party,
Section Greater New York, has decided hold a Parade and Demonstration to
conclude the present political campaign. You are therefore cordially invited
to send two delegates to a conference which will be held at the Labor Lyceum,
64 East 4th street, on Sunday morning, October 10th, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of organizing a monster demonstration and parade in Union Square on
Saturday evening, October 30,

for the City Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, S.

for the City Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

# NEW TRADE UNIONISM.

# Its Emphatic Language Uttered in the Workers of Albany, N. Y., Fredericks-

At a Mass Meeting In Hollister, O., the Subject of the Miners' Strike and of the Culminating Tragedy is Discussed. and Resolutions are Adopted Placing the Blame Where it Belongs: at the Door of the Capitalist Class, and of Door of the Capitalist Class, and of its Political and Laber Fakir Cutpoets —Aid From New York Socialist Ac-knewledged and Used, not to Pay Fakirs' Salaries, but Support Miners' Children.

HOLLISTER, O., Sept. 20-At a largely attended mass meeting held here under the auspices of the S. L. P., the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

WHEREAS. The coal miners of the WHEREAS. The coal miners of the several different States have been on strike, trying to force from their employers, the coal operators, a small advance in the mining rate and a more equitable differential between pick and machine mining, and to gain some benefit from improved, labor-saving machinery to complete the strike west like the strike white the strike west like the strike west like the strike west like the strike west like the strike the strike west like the strike west like the strike the strike west like the strike west like the strike the strike west like the strike west like the strike chinery, to enable us to live more like a free people should live, instead of in inthrallment. And seeing that the general public is in close sympathy with us, morally and financially, causes us to believe that our condition is more understood now that at any time in

the history of coal mining in this country, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (1) That we, the citizens of Hollister and vicinity, render our sincere thanks to those who so nobly responded to the cries of the famishing little ones in the mining communities. WHEREAS, Capitalism, through the

usurpation of the federal courts, has by pjunctions interspersed with the conshittional rights of American citizen-ship, by forcibly stopping free speech, free assemblage and traveling public highways, using the machinery of govhighways, using the machinery of gov-ernment, the Sheriffs and State military to overawe, intimidate and shoot workingmen, citizens of a sup-free republic, whose only crime being that of asking for conditions that would enable them to live a little nearer the standard of civilization, therefore

RESOLVED, (2) That we consider the actions of those Federal officers to be that of men who are using every means to convert the United States into an oligarchy and then extend that powerful oligarchy to other lands when

WHEREAS, After due consideration of the condition of the wage workers it is evidently clear that these unnatural conditions are due in a great measure to the working class being played upon by labor fakirs, so-called labor leaders, who elevate themselves at the expense of the tollers, and then use their influence with capitalism for a political

job, or political pelf, therefore be it RESOLVED, (3) That we denounce all labor fakirs in the strongest lan-guage and hold them as being more detrimental to the workers than the capitalist class.

WHEREAS, The great miners' strike is about to collapse on account of con-servatism, and our brothers being overawed and subjected to all kinds of tyranny and oppression by coal operators through their hired minions, the public officials, showing beyond a doubt that under the capitalist system all citizens de not stand equal before the law, and showing that it is useless for the working class to strike work so long as the machinery of government is in the con-trol of the capitalist class, therefore

RESOLVED. (4), That we will use every effort, legally, to place the people in control and take out of the hands of capitalism the machinery of government and the facilities of production and distribution by concentrating our power at the ballot box and substitute the co-operative commonwealth for the present planless system.

JAMES ROBINSON. DAN W. WALLACE, JOHN M. VAUGHN, Committee on Resolutions.

Pursuant to the orders of the American Section of the Socialist Labor Party of Gloucester, wes the committee, distributed 55 pairs of bees to children between the ages of six and thirteen years, thinking that to buy and distribute ahoes of the different sizes would enable a few children in this community to attend school, that could not otherto attend school, that could not other-wise do so. The Section rendered a vote of thanks to the Socialists of New York for their liberal donation of \$50.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

# BRAVO,

# burg. Va., Boston, Mass.!

Bemarkable Scenes-In Albany, the Molders Parade in and Around their Shop to Ratify the S. L. P. Ticket-In Fredericksburg, a Political Convention of Workingmen Spontage. ously Endorses the S. L. P. Platform and Candidates—Labor in Boston Vindicates its Honor-Faneuil Hall Packed by Class-Conscious Workmen, Striking Transparencies and Mottoes, Tel-

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2-The morning after the holding of the Socialist Labor Party Convention in this city a cene was seen that may any day be exected to be seen throughout the land. Then the various organizations of the working class will at least have found their common bottom, and, thus solidifled, will sweep like an avalanche down upon the capitalist class and wipe it out at its stronghold, the ballot box. On that morning, the molders em-

ployed by the Littlefield Stove Co., nearly all of whom, from the foreman down, have, through the persistent agitation of Comrade Alexander, become placed of the spirit of Socialism rathered together in the molding shop, formed a line, and, with a "flask bottom" rainted red, for a banner, paraded through the foundry, out into the yards, around the buildings, down to the office eneigning that and cheering for the encircling that, and, cheering for the S. L. P. with all the strength of their lungs, then back to the molding shop again, where some "flasks" were filled up and stump speeches made till old "Dinny" Littlefield (the head of the concern) became nearly fractic and in

concern) became nearly frantic, and in that kind, gentle à la Carnegie capitaland-labor-are-twins style, so characteristic of all fleecers of labor, roared out at the clerks, the foreman, and every one he dared go near (what fear the capitalists have whenever their wage slaves give evidence of solidarity. How they tremble!): "What's the matter with those damned hounds? Are they crazy?

those damned hounds? Are they crazy? Why the devil don't they go to work?" Yes, why don't they? Crazy? Of course they are! Nice capitalist. But never mind! They are regaining their senses fast, and, are going to work with a will—work with the S. L. P. to abolish you, Mr. Littlefield, and your Aless the whole grow of labor skinners. class, the whole crew of labor skinners.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Sept. 28-THE PEOPLE and its readers may be under the impression that Socialism is in a state of quietude and that the agi-tation has ceased in this locality. If so, they may be quickly undeceived, as the following may go to show

As a result of agitation and discussion on the part of a large number of the employees of the Eagle Shoe Co., of Fredericksburg, an independent labor convention was called for the purpose of nominating a workingman for Legislature from this district. W ingmen in the various industries of the city have been duly notified of the place and date of same, and all this outside of the S. L. P. The Convention met at the Sobriety Hall, Monday, September 27th, and was called to order by Mr Robert Perry, a tailor, who stated briefly the object for which the Convention was called together. Mr. Chas. Walker a shoe worker, was made permanent chairman, and Mr. George Curtis, a blacksmith, was made vice-chairman. Mr. Jackson Ryan, a shoe cutter, was made secretary, and the Convention, which numbered some thirty odd workingmen, got down to business as fol-

Preston Waller, a machinist, moved that they nominate a candidate and that all present pledge themselves to work hard to secure his election. Richard T. Mills, a shoe laster, took the floor and said in substance that he thought some kind of a platform demanding something substantial for the working class should be adopted first of all. John Roberts, another shoe laster, then wanted to know what was the matter with the Socialist Labor Party platform. Mr. Mills replied that that platform, in his opinion, was just and one that every clear-headed workman should support, and that if the S. L. P. had nominated a candidate for the Legislature in this tilistrict he should have voted for him. Some one asked leave to have the plat-

A MASS MEETING OF THE SO-CIALIST LABOR PARTY WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE LARGE HALL OF COOPER UNION NEXT TUESDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT, AT 8 P. M. TURN OUT IN MASS.

form read. Comrade Maycumber (who with Comrades Deshazen and Dunn were present as spectators) handed one of the platforms of the S. L. P. of Vir-ginia to the secretary of the Convention, who, upon request, read the same at length. Mr. John Tyler, an eccentric engineer, moved that the platform of the S. L. P. of Virginia be endorsed by the Convention, and that if the Convention nominated any candidate he should be required to pledge hisself. tion nominated any candidate he should be required to pledge himself to sup-port the same. The motion was sec-onded by R. Goldman, and, a vote being taken, after some discussion, was adopted unanimously. Sam Chaffee then surprised everybody by making a ringing speech, lasting about ten min-utes, in which he urged the Convention to also endorse the candidates of the to also endorse the candidates of the S. L. P. of Virginia—for Governor, J. J. S. L. P. of Viginia - In Governor, R. T. Quantz; for Lieutenant-Governor, R. T. Maycumber. His resolution, being sec-onded by Edward Walter Moulder, was adopted unanimously by the Conven-Nominations for the Legislature be-

ing made the next order of business, Henry A. Weight, a moulder, in a ringing speech, named Richard T. Milis as a workman fully class conscious, in full sympathy with the aims of the S. L. P. (as he was himself) and as fully capable and to be relied upon to forward the cause of the working class as laid down in the platform of the S. L. P. of Virginia. The nomination being seconded by several, on motion was made unani-mous. The nominee, Richard T. Mills, in a brief speech, accepted the nomination, stating his acceptance of the prin-ciples of the S. L. P. and expressing his intention to join the same at an early date. Comrade R. T. Maycumber then asked the privilege of the floor, which was promptly granted. The comrade then, in well-chosen words, congratu-lated the Convention on the harmony and wisdom of their proceedings, and urged upon them the importance of joining the organized proletariat of the country—the S. L. P.; in conclusion, he expressed the hope that before adjoin-ing the Convention would take action by adopting resolutions condemning the Hazleton massacre. After some dis-cussion, the Convention adopted the following resolutions in relation to the of the striking miners near Hazleton, Pa.:

WHEREAS, Certain striking workmen (coal miners), unarmed and peaceful, while assembled on the public highway, on the march to Latimer, Pa., were heartlessly shot down in cold blood, to the number of over 20, by a sheriff's

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, workingmen of Fredericksburg, Va., in convention assembled, recognize the fact the coal miners of Pennsylvania, has also in the past been awarded to work-men of Homestead, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Brooklyn, Tennessee, etc., etc., and may at any time in the future be dealt out to us if we shall dare to stand in the way of the capitalist class in our own locality. And also recognizing the fact that the capitalist class is able to so treat the workers, only by their being in complete control of the govern-ment—national, State and municipal therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we call up fellow workmen throughout Virginia and the other States of the Union, to join with us in a mighty effort to place in power politically that class-conscious party which alone is pledged to uphold and protect the working class in its just demands—the S. L. P.—and be it further

RESOLVED, That we denounce the shooting of the striking miners of Luzerne County, Pa., as COLD-BLOODED, HEARTLESS MURDER, committed solely for the purpose of aweing into absolute servitude the entire working class of the United States, and be it further.

RESOLVED, That we express our firm conviction that such actions only serve to hasten the downfall of the capitalist system and the complete triumph of the proletariat.

With three rousing cheers for the S.

L. P. the Convention broke up.

This movement being entirely outside of the Section and yet plainly the result of the agitation carried on by Freder icksburg comrades, is very gratifying indeed and we look forward to the 2d of next November with very hopeful feelings, and in the meanwhile shall continue to hammer away with the logic of the S. L. P.

BOSTON, Oct 3—"Socialists packed Faneuil Hall to the doors."

"Faneuil Hall was none too large for the Socialists' meeting last night." "Faneuil Hall was the scene of the gathering, and the Cradle of Liberty was crowded last night."

So stated the head lines of three great dailies of Boston the morning after our demonstration of indignation at the Latimer massacre, which was by far the most successful meeting ever held in

The demonstration began with a pro-cession which marched from Castle square to the hall with bands, banners,

mottoes and torchlights. The comrades from Lynn came with

their drum. Lo. Boston's beautiful red banner was conspicuous among the others—and to think of it, the lovely blue banner of the C. M. I. U., heading a large delega-tion of cigarmakers! Torchlights galore, at the last moment came Com rade Croasdell and surprised us with a generous supply of roman candles. Some of the transparencies bore the

following mottoes: The ballot the weapon-

Class consciousness the force. Vote down the deputy sheriff's bullet With the Socialist ballot.

Trial by jury.

The might of the despot—
Rule by injunction. Open foe-CAPITALISM. Traitor-Labor Fakir.

The right of the freeman-

(Continued on Page 4.)

# CLASS LINE.

# Should the Robbed Hate the Robbers?

### FACT vs. SENTIMENTALISM.

Comrade Julian Pierce of Washington, D. C., Pointedly and Fully Answers in the "Typographical Jeurnal" for Last Month a Question that Capital-ists and Fakirs Alike Try to Distort and Confuse for the Greater Giery of Man-Eating Capitalism—The Glasses Exist and the Social Disorders are Due to them. A contributor to the Journal of Au-

A contributor to the Journal of August 16, writes as follows:
"It will be a sorry day, indeed, if ever
a majority of the people accept the doctrine of hate, which is apparently
aught by the Socialist Labor Party at
all times and in all seasons."

After stating that I am now a memher of the party referred to

ber of the party referred to, having joined Washington Section since my last communication appeared in the Journal, let me ask this question: Should the robbed hate the robber? Should a class hate the class that robs When one man takes by force from

another something that other has produced, a robbery has been committed. The man from whom that something is

taken has been robbed, and the man who takes it is a robber.

When a class takes by force from another class wealth that other class has produced, a robbery has been committed. The class from which that wealth is taken is a robbed class, and the class that takes by force that wealth is a robber class.

I have used the word "force" I do. I have used the word "force." I do not limit its application to physical force. There are other kinds of force just as effective for the desired end, and much more subtle withal. To illus-

and much more subtle withal. To filustrate: I work in a factory. I produce wealth to the value of \$6 in a day, and am allowed to start home with it all in my possession. On my way home I am waylaid b) a band of highwaymen, who lay hands on me, overpower me, and by PHYSICAL FORCE take from me the whole mass of wealth. Then they return to me one dollar, but not out of pits, They know that they return to me one dollar, but not not of air. They have the live to work, and eat to live. If do not work, how will they got an opportunity to rob me of my wealth? It is a matter of business with them, and they return me one dollar out of the six in order that I may buy with it mad to produce the labor power I must sell on the morrow. Any one can see that this is robbery, and if that band of highwaymen and their descendants kept it up on me and my children and my children's children for three hundred years, I imagine that, after a while, we would begin to hold the marauders in low esteem, at least.

low esteem, at least.
But there is such a thing as BCONOMIC FORCE—a force that men possess because of their control over the
means of production—tools, machinery. -that all other men must us land, etc.—that all other men must use or perish from the face of the earth. This possession of the means of production is the economic force which the capitalist class uses in the place of physical force to perpetrate on the wage earners a continuous robbery, before which the piracy and the brigandage of the middle ages pales into insignificance.

significance.

To illustrate again: I produce in a day in a factory wealth to the value of \$6. That wealth is taken charge of of \$5. That wealth is taken charge or by the man who claims to own the fac-tory. At night he returns to me in wages the money form of one-sixth of the value I have created. If I protest, the value I have created. If I protest, he tells me that he buys my labor power, and that if I am not satisfied with the "bargain," I need not produce wealth in "his" factory any more. He owns the machinery which I must use to exercise my labor power productively, and because he owns it, he can distant the terms on which I shall are tate the terms on which I shall use that machinery. This class, because it owns the means of production, can and does keep the working class in a slavery that has greater horrors than ever fell to the lot of the chattel slave. Who to the lot of the chattel slave. Who ever heard of a chattel slave starving? Who ever heard of a chattel slave freezing to death? Who ever heard of a chattel slave dying for want of medical aid? And yet to-day we scarcely pick up a paper without finding in it an account of some wretch having died for want of food, or of some ragged little boy having been found frozen or of boy having been found frozen, or of some poor woman having died because she did not possess the few cents neces-sary to get a little medicine.

she did not possess the few cents necessary to get a little medicine.

What is the condition of the ten thousand unemployed printers to-day? What is the condition of the Pennsylvania miners to-day? What is the condition of the entire working class to-day? How many of us have a home we can call our own beyond the end of a week? How many of us have a piece of land, or even a room, that belongs to us? How many of us have a piece of land, or even a room, that belongs to us? How many of us have anything of value more than will go in a trunk? And yet we have produced all the wealth there is in the country. The palaces of Vanderbilt have been built out of the wealth that he has extorted from us; and the most of us live in rented hovels ourselves. The silks of the Princess of Castellane have been woven out of our blood, and we wear shoddy ourselves. We do all the wealth of the nation, produce all the wealth of the nation, and the capitalist class and its detestable minions have all the leisure and the luxury; and still we are expocted to love them

leisure and the luxury; and still we are expected to love them.

For three hundred years, ever since the introduction of the capitalist sys-

(Continued on Page 4)

### THE PEOPLE.

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# SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES,

In 1888 (Presidential)	3,068
In 1890	18,881
In 1883 (Presidential)	
Ta 1904	
In 1896 (Presidential) 36	3,564

O. this life Is mobior, than fattending for

Richer, than doing nothing for a bribe; Prouder, then rustling in unpaidfor slik: Such gain the cap of him that make

them fine, at keeps his book uncross'd. No life to ours.

Shakespeare.

### Socialist Ticket in New York.

For Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals: THEODORE F. CUNO.

For Mayor, Greater New York: LUCIEN SANIEL.

> For Comptroller: PETER FIEBIGER.

For President of Council: CHAS. H. MATCHETT.

A MASS MEETING OF THE SO-CIALIST LABOR PARTY WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE LARGE HALL OF COOPER UNION NEXT TUESDAY. THE 12TH INSTANT, AT 8 P. M. TURN OUT IN MASS.

### THAT ROARING FARCE.

The George candidacy for Mayor has, since the original Knox plan went to pieces upon Tammany's stubborn refusal to nominate the hatter, developed into a veritable clown episode in this year's municipal political drama of New York.

Directly and indirectly, the heads of the Platt Republican, Citizens' Union and Tammany machines, even their nominees, are all virtually partners in the trolley corporations of Brooklyn, and in large capitalist interests. Whichever wins, none loses: the success of one set of stock holders is the success of all, however hostile they might demean themselves on the stump. So far there would be nothing new in this campaign. at least no roaring farce episode. Where and when does that come in?

Though Tracy, Sheehan and Low are partners in Brooklyn trolleys, and in that way close friends, there is among them, as often among the closest of partners, some minor rivalries. Each has his own political pride, and seeks to satisfy it, all the more as he can do so without running any material risk. Hence, politically, a flerce fight has broken out among them, particularly between Platt and Seth Low. The pride of each is enlisted. They have insulted each other's organizations; their respective followers have pelted one another with abuse. It is not a matter of lucre; that question is safe; it is a matter of personal pride with Low to beat Platt, and with Platt to beat Low. These are the conditions under which the roaring farce sprang up.

Platt, by far the shrewdest political manipulator, promptly hit upon a plan. It was to raise such a dust as to frighten Low's capitalist followers away. How Platt executed his plan earns for him the palm of political humbuging. With the assistance of Tom Johnson, a direct partner of Tracy's in the Brooklyn trolley business, the plan has been pushed through smoothly. George had become disengaged since Knox' failure. and he is the pensioner of Tom Johnson. Platt, Tracy and Johnson put their heads together. Net result-George was set up. Since then, hardly able to contain their laughter, the Platt papers have been printing columns upon columns of cock and bull stories about "landslides" for George, they packed with Republican office-holders the meeting at Cooper Union last Tuesday, they set in circulation the bixarrest notions about George's "power to catch votes." while in fact his characteristic in that respect is an unrivated power to lose votes-in short, no noise is spared to frighten the Low following with the notion that, if he does not withdraw, George will be elected, and as these gentlemen are not expected to know that George is perfectly "safe," being the lackey of Tom Johnson, the partner of Tracy & Co., their deception is expected to be complete.

Thus George is furnishing the clown episode to this year's political play. The false pretences of the several capitalist parties-Republican; Citizens' Union

and Tammany—in their efforts to again deceive the working class out of their votes is the tragic side of the play, fit to enrage the serious, but hardly is one's indignation started when the hired clown George turns up, and, with the dust raised for him by Platt, forces a smile, a laugh, aye, a roar even from the most serious.

#### WELL DONE, SAN ANTONIO.

It is a historic fact of no slight significance, and one that we, therefore, hasten to record in this, the national organ of the S. L. P., that the first indignation meeting held in America against the Hazleton outrage was held by our forepost in the extreme South-West-Section San Antonio, Tex , and that there the blame was first fixed where it belongs. As, through a miscarriage of the mail, the San Antonio meeting did not appear in these columns at the time, we here reproduce the clear-cut resolutions there adopted on the 13th of last month.

WHEREAS. In the progress of a brutally competitive system another great strike of labor against capital has been going on for several months in the coal producing States, and during the progress of said strike the attitude of capital has each day grown more ar-rogant and tyranical, at last becoming so intolerable in the exercise of its murderous usurpation of popular rights that it behooves every lover of the liberties of men to voice their sentiments in unmistakable terms; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By Section San Antonio Socialist Labor party in regular meet ing assembled, that we condemn and de nounce the shooting of the Hazleton miners as official murder of citizens peaceably engaged in the e exercise of

their rights;

RESOLVED. Further, that we regard
the labor leaders as equally blameable
and responsible for the murder of the
miners by bidding them into an economic war in which they wage a hopeless contest against the capitalist classes
which are sustained by the legislative,
indicator, and executive hyporches of the judiciary and executive branches of the government, behind all of which stands the military as the most subservient in-strument of plutocracy. RESOLVED, Further, that we regard

such evils as arising out of non-political labor organizations, which give oppor-tunity for the sale and delivery of the vote to their opponents by these same labor fakirs.

#### POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

In commenting upon the progress made by the British Labor Congress, the London "Justice" remarks:

'This advance has been made in spite of all the efforts of reactionary leaders party politicians, and antiquated prej-udices; it assures us once more that al the forces of progress are, consciously or unconsciously, with the growing So-cial-Democracy, and that though we may as yet be alone in the van, all the battaliens of labor are falling into line and will be entirely with us ere long."

The Independence, Kans., "Star and Kansan" says at last that which enables one to understand it. For several years its attitude upon Socialism was enigmatic. One day it declared itself a Socialist: the next it made utterances that proved the reverse. One day it printed the platform of the Socialist Labor Party and praised it to the skies; the next it announced its devotion to measures that fit in with Socialism as water fits with oil. And so on. Now, however, it says:

"Socialism won't come until it is lived; can't be voted into existence."

This tells the tale. To it Socialism is not a social system; it is an ethical theory. In other words, the "Star and Kansan" has not the remotest idea of what Socialism is. It does not know that Socialism means the collective ownership and operation of the national machinery of production, in other words, a social system under which the machinery of production, owned by the capitalist class, shall be owned by the working class. If the "Star and Kansan" knew that, it would realize that it is idjocy to claim that Socialism won't come until it is lived, and can't be voted into existence, as idiotic as it would have been to claim a hundred and odd years ago that freedom "must be lived," and could never come until lived!

The Chlcago "Social Democrat" reproduces from THE PEOPLE, without credit, one of the chapters we have been reprinting from the pamphlets into which we reworked and adapted with additions and improvements for American use Kautsky's book the "Erfurter Programm." The "Social Democrat" publishes the matter as though it had it direct from Kautsky, or had itself made the translation and adaptation. although it took the matter literally from our columns-additions, improvements and adaptations and all.

We do not make mention of this to charge the "Social Democrat" with piracy. We mention the circumstance only as truthful chroniclers of the fact that for once there has appeared valuable educational matter in that paper's columns. If it now will drop the twaddle of the "man without a soul," the misleading stuff from its "Colonization Commission," the silly-shally of its Rose Proletaire," the absurdities about Socialism in Peru"-in short, ninetynine hundredths of its stuff, and reprint instead matter from THE PEOPLE. since it evidently can't produce any educational matter of its own, then indeed will it be answering a purpose more useful than that of furnishing copy

If the San Francisco "New Charter" could have known in advance on Sep-

tember 22, that on October 4 Jerry Simpson would tender his services on the stump to the Tom Platt Republican stool pigeon Henry George, and that George would be bragging about this acquisition, our California friend could have added a much sharper point to the following squib:

"Jerry Simpson's perfidy has been so apparent that by a vote of 12 to 8 the County Central Committee of Harper County, Kansas, in his own district, refused to allow him to address the County Convention. The vote was taken after a hot debate between Jerry and Judge McKay, the latter proving his Jerry has never been anything but a cheap politician of the most selfish type, and at St. Louis last year was one of the most unscrupulous and cold-blooded of fusionists. The people are blooded of fusionists. The people are finding those fellows out one after an-

In a criticism of the New York Socialists and THE PEOPLE in particular, the San Francisco "Tageblatt" says:

"With regard to the attitude of the New Yorkers in matters of principle, in so far as represented by THE PEOPLE and the "Volkszeitung," there is nothing to criticize, unless one were to indulge in hair splitting and finess-ing. That attitude is on the whole ex-emplary. The clearness of the New Yorkers in questions of principle, and their loyalty and honesty toward our party principles evoke our unqualified restect. The writer of this critique need feel no shame at the admission, that, since his joining the movement he has learned much from the controversies carried on in THE PEOPLE and "Volkszeitung" with kindred other Socialistic papers, and he has thereby become clear upon many questions that thitherto he had devoted little thought

Having dropped, as appears from this pas age, the superstition that characterizes a class of Germans, the superstition of whom that paper seems to be a type, to wit, that they have nothing to learn from non-Germans, we devoutly hope the San Francisco "Tageblatt" will now proceed to drop that other superstition which it still is a prey to, the superstition of imagining that they have the right divine to bestow gratultous insults upon non-Germans, but the moment their own noses are held to the grindstone and ground flat, raise the cry of the "Holy of Holies" being assaulted. This superstition, like superstitions generally, reveled for a time in security. But the time has come when, like all other superstitions, it pumps up against uncomfortable facts; then the howling commences. Fortunately the superstition has smitten only a minority of Germans, but unfortunately that minority is quite tangible. The sooner it is dropped the better-for the superstitious.

The Johnston, R. L. "Beacon" com ments on the rantings one hears now-adays from the camp of the "labor leaders" this wise:

"Some of those so-called labor leaders out West are indulging in pretty tall talk. 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,' 'Meet force with force,' 'Apply the torch, 'Let us rebel,' and such like sentences sound very well in the heat of the moment, but where were they, poor fools, when the Socialists, years ago, predicted just such a state of affairs? Were they out among their followers preparing them to meet the situation that now confronts them? No! They were should disting on the state of the situation that now confronts them? were about dilating on the oneness of the interests of capitalist and laborer, and telling their deluded followers how much their capitalist brothers loved them. Socialism was visionary, im-practical, unreasonable. And now that the test has at last come these so-called leaders are the very first to throw common sense and reason overboard, and rant like fools and raving maniacs."

"Blessed are the union men, they are the salt of the earth, which keeps un-contaminated the pure principles of brotherly love, alive in the breast of their fellow toilers, and which, if al-lowed to die, would make us doubt the fatherhoad of God!" fatherhood of God."

Is this from a New Trade Unionist organ, an organ that indeed promotes the principles of brotherhood in the breast of the toilers by tutoring them that whatever trade they and others are in, and whether skilled or unskilled, and that wherever born, whether here, in Poland, Hungary, or elsewhere, they are brothers closely linked by the identical interests, the identical goal, and the identical mission? No! If ye have wonderment prepare to show it now. The passage is from the JOURNAL OF the UNITED MINE WORKERS, an organization whose president preaches race hatred, stupidly and perversely imputes the condition of the miners to 'ignorant foreigners," and who thereby choruses the language of the capitalist press on the Hazleton butchery! Truly "pure and simpledom" is the

counterpart of the blaspheming parson. who, with the name of Christ on his lips, preaches the interests of the Pharisee. Truly "pure and simpledom" can not be crushed to dust too soon!

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" returns with force to a point that can not be returned upon too forcibly or too often:

"Guns are never turned against op-pressors by the minions of the law, but always against the oppressed—those who do the world's work. It is because the oppressors craftily obtain power, and make, interpret and enforce laws, Guns are never turned against oppressors by the minions of the law, but always against the oppressed—those who do the world's work. It is because the oppressors craftily obtain power, and make, interpret and enforce laws to protect themselves and have an advantage over those whom they rob and exploit. When a Berkman assaults a Frick, a hue and cry is raised for vengeance; but when three score workingmen are shot down like dogs there is general silence or half-hearted apology.

"So long as laboring people refuse to recognize that all should be for one and one for all, that they must secure politi-

cal power through an organized and ions movement in order to turn guns and injunctions the other way. they must expect to remain targets capitalistic outrages. We have said this many times, and the Hazleton assassination bears out the statement

The Chicago correspondent to the New York "Vorwaerts," German official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. makes this report of the recent "Labor" convention in his city:

"They were all there again. Even those were there who are always running down conventions and conferences, namely the Communistic Anarchists' who have so often maintained good can come from such things. Along with these there were Single Taxers, Individualists, Debsiacs, Corruptionists and Fakirs of all grades. Silver Democrats and Populists not excluded. This motley crew demeaned itself as though the time had come to hoist the world out of its joints. But the laboring mountain again brought forth only a ridiculous mouse. The world-convulsing deeds of the convention limit themselves to the adoption of a salmagundi of resolutions, mixed together somewhat in this wise: Postal Savings Banks, Single Tax, Nationali-zation of Railroads and Telegraphs, Referendum and Initiative, Free Silver,

etc., etc.
"The proclamation of an emancipated society upon Anarchist-Communist baswas laid over for some other occasion.

# EARNING THEIR PAY.

"Presidents" Go:npers and Ratchford Throwing Dust Into Workers' Eyes. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.-The A.

F. of L. has just held in this city another of its bi-weekly exhibitions of talentoratorical and otherwise, with the added attraction of M. Ratchford, of the miners, and a brother official of his, Mr. Cameron Miller.

Sammy, of course, led off in his usual inimitable style. His wailings about practicability seem to be getting stale, though, as even the claquers forgot to applaud his sonorous thoughts and well rounded periods, and when he said that "from the time when I received the telegram announcing the beginning of the battle until the present, I never lost faith in the ultimate justice of the miners' cause," an audible titter broke loose. Sammy is certainly passé in this burgh.

Mr. Ratchford was the star of the

vening. He is a beaut! He started off by requesting us to remove from our minds every conclusion we had formed of the justice or in-justice of the miners' cause, and to listen -judicially, I suppose to what he would tell us of the "late suspension." After telling us about the hardships endured by the miners, he told us of "some of the CAUSES" of the conditions under which tthe miners live. To do so, it was necessary for him to carry us back to 1872; since which time, said he, there have been more people in this country than there were jobs. Therefore, one of the causes of poverty was immigration. Not the immigration of those who come here to "uphold OUR institutions, love OUR flag, and support OUR policies, but the immigration of those "who could not speak our language, and who came here but to get together enough in two or three years with which to go back to THEIR OWN country and live in re-

Mr. Ratchford, in a casual way, ferred to the fact that coal was being superseded as a fuel by oil, gas, electric-ity and gasoline, and that, with the aid ity and gasoline, and that, with the aid of machinery, the miners were now producing more coal than ever before. Yet the immigration of the Pole, Hun, Italian and Slav, was in fact THE cause of the miners' awful condition. As he did not speak in glowing terms of political action, but very highly of conservative action, along the old beaten and foundered trade union lines, and as he aiso did not state how he and as he also did not state how he would remedy the disease of immigra-tion, it is fair to assume that he would have the miners unite, and then refuse to work with the Pole, Hun, Italian and Slav, I. e., refuse to, work with them-selves, which is strictly conservative, and pure and simple tactics. Mr. Ratchford also referred to the fact (?) that "the great middle class" was the power the workers must use, and to get the the workers must use, and to get the aid of that power trades unions must be conservative. "With justice and the middle class on our side we WILL win; without them we MUST lose," was one of his remarks. Mr. Ratchford, take him all in all, is either a great fool or a great knape. This part of his speech great knave. This part of his speech was virtually an endorsement of the Hazleton assassinations. great knave.

The first told us that the workers must not be radical, then that we must pursue "American methods:" as "American methods" are essentially radical and revolutionary, especially as rega political action, and as conservative trades union methods are British, not American, it is hard to make out what advice coincides with his assertion that "time and experience have shown that nothing can be gained by the worker through legislation."

As usual at these love feasts, the dis-cordant note is heard. In this instance Mr. Cameron Miller was the author of it. After such leading lights as Mr. Duncan and Mr. Ratchford had told us that our misery was caused by ignorant foreigners, who could not even speak our tongue (whatever that may be) he had the gall to get up and give them the lie by stating that it was not the Hun, Pole, by stating that it was not the Hun, Pole, Slav or Italian who was backward in the strike, but the Englishman, Welsh-man, Irishman, Scotchman, and, last but not least, the American. Mr. Miller referred to the wonder which filled him while marching along the highway with

seemed to be frightened at his own audacity, wore round to the usual fool-ishness of "conservatism," "practicabilisnness of conservation, practicality, etc., etc., and became, towards the end, Anarchistic in his contempt for political action, at which the faking straightened up and began to assume their usual asinine expression of holy imbecility.

The entire meeting was redolent of hopeless, agonizing helplessness. "If we had this," "If we had that," "organize," "unite",—in fact the same woe-begone, panic-struck air of degradation affected all those who spoke, and made the So-cialist wonder what in thunder such things exists for, except as allies of and agents for capitalism in preaching fatal-ism; what in the name of sense are such cattle good for? This is a question hard

The amusing part of the performance to the Socialist was the awful warnings given the worker of Washington to be-ware of the "dreamer" and "enthusiast." Yet the fakirs are so ambiguous in their present unrest as to make one of their own followers exciaim: "What the h-DO they want us to do?"

Oh, the bum old ship is breaking up, And the rats are going daft,

And the rats are going dait,
As the well-aimed guns of the Socialist
Rake her fore and aft.
Oh, her fakir captain is sorely tried,
And knows not what to do,
As the "unpractical" ram of the modern

Cuts his old hooker in two.
ARTHUR KEEP.

craft

### THEE AND THINE.

[Written for THE PROPLE by DYRON EFFORD Beachmont, Mass. 1

Nature does not produce on the one side owners of money or commodities, and on the other men possessing nothing but their own labo oor power. KARL MARX.

Lo; the Socialist lads are waking, hear the chantings thousand-fold, Slaves of toil from chains are breaking, labor power no more is sold. Now no more to market chid-

ing, Creeps the serf at sound of bell, Naught expecting but a hiding, By his labor power to sell.

Out they come from hill and valley. speaking, thinking thoughts pro found.

the wise world swells the rally conscious of the victors crowned.

Now no more in life's New
Morning,
Nourishment no man shall lack,

Now no more the idler scorn-Rides upon fair Labor's back.

Out they come from nooks and niches, hands of love, for thee and thine; at emporium of riches; crowns of olive, grapes of wine. Now no more shall bought and

buyer, To unnatural bases cling, For the minds of men are higher
Than the merchandise they bring.

Out they march from slum and city, one grand forum of mankind; Casting down all shams of Pity, slaves Greed no more designed

Now no more the indolent classes Arrogate exclusive rights; Now no more the half-starved Breed in anarchy of nights.

Out they come to take possession, in the ownership of lands; Legislate, without oppression unto their Now no more shall purple man-

Stay the melody of years; Now no more shall saintly mandrills, Ape the form that manhood wears.

Out they come from exploitation, to a civilization NEW:

Chanting songs in exultation of the deeds now they shall do.

Now, the leisure hours beguiling. Favorite themes of men divine;

Now the plains lie sweet and smiling, Free this day, for thee and thine.

#### Benjamin Hanford's Tour Through the October 8 9, Albany,

October 10, 11, Troy. October 12, Schenectady. October 13, Amsterdam. October 14, Gloversville. October 15, Johnstown. October 16, 17, Utica, October 18, Oneida. October 19, 20, Syracuse, October 21, Auburn. October 22, 23, Rochester. October 24. Lockport. October 24, Linckport. October 25, 26, 27, Buffalo. October 28, Hornellaville. October 30, Glens Falls.

Sections will please take notice that the Proceedings of the Ninth National Convention of the S. L. P. are now in

Sections as well as individual mem-bers should not fail to secure copies of the same, as it embodies a most im-portant period of the party's history. There should be no Section in the country without having at least one or more copies in the archive for reference,

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H. Lehman, N. Y. city ... 50 2.25 50 

ENTESANTE BROTHER DONATION Brother Jonathan-If I were a Social st I would not make a fool of myself. Uncle Sam-In what way do they? B. J.-Why, with your municipal campaign. U. S.—Inasmuch? B. J.—Will you tell me whether the

gold standard can clean streets? U. S.—I am free to say it can not.
B. J.—Or can the silver standard build bath houses? th nouses;
U. S.—I don't know as it can.
B. J.—Or can protection carry away

garbage? U. S.-I don't think so.
B. J.-Or does free trade light street. lamps?

S .- I don't think it has fire enough for that.

for that.

B. J.—You admit all that?

U. S.—Certainly.

B. J.—Now, then, are you Socialists not fools to talk upon such things in a municipal campaign.

U. S.—We don't. Your old parties do. If there is any folly in doing that, they are the fools. We hammer on the wages issue.

B. J.-Well, the OLD parties do. But

my party don't.

U. S.—And which is your party?

B. J.—The Seth Low party. We want clean streets, plenty of schools, etc.

Those are municipal issues. Not the Socialist issues. What on earth have these municipal issues got to do with your wages system, and all that?

U. S.—Are the streets on Fifth avenue clean or are they not?

clean or are they not?
B. J.—They are.
U. S.—Why don't you walk on them?
B. J.—Why? Because as it is I have to rush out of bed to the factory. I get

out of there late. And then I am hungry and want to go home. U. S.—Why don't you walk on the

clean Fifth avenue after you have had your supper? B. J.-As though you didn't know! I must go to bed early or I am not fit to work the next morning, and then I

would be discharged. U. S.—Are all your children at school?
B. J.—Not one of the three.

U. S .- How old are they? B. J.—The youngest ten, the oldest

fourteen. U. S.—Are there not plenty of schools for them?

B. J.—Schools enough.
U. S.—Why don't you send them there, or are they so clover?
B. J.—I don't send them to school because I can't afford it. If I had to sup-

port them, keep them in food and clothing, we none of us would have enough. Even so what we all make is not enough. Where would I be if they were not at work earning something!

U. S.—I don't need to go any further. We have clean streets on which you can't walk, schools to which you can't walk, schools to which you can't send your children, and all because your wages are so low and your hours so long that you can't afford it. Now, who is the fool we Socialists who want the is the fool, we Socialists who want the wages question settled so that we should be better off and enjoy the clean streets, schools and other good things, or you who can't enjoy the good things there are now to enjoy and want more good things—for others to enjoy? (And he things—for others to enjoy? (And pulis B. J.'s hat down over his ears.)

Brother Jonathan-Hooray for Henry

George! Uncle Sam—Why hooray? B. J.—Because he promises to give us

three-cent fares.
U. S.—Who is running George's cam-U. S.—Tom L. Johnson. U. S.—What is his business?

B. J.—Among other things, he owns the Nassau trolley line in Brooklyn.
U. S.—Does he demand any fare?
B. J.—Why, certainly.

U. S.—How much? B. J.—Five cents. U. S.-Could he not, if he was devoted

to three-cent fares, lower his fare to that? B. J. remains silent. U. S.—Does he do it?

B. J. remains in deeper silence. U. S.—Why don't he? B. J.'s silence and motionlessness re-

b. J. s shat of a tombstone.
U. S.—Why don't he, answer?
B. J. begins to look pale, besides being silent and motionless.
U. S.—And you imagine that this man

George, if elected, would dare to do what Tom Johnson does not want to be done with his fares, and does not do

B. J. begins to perspire.
U. S.—Now, Jonathan, I won't blame you for smoking the cigars and drinking the whiskey that George treats you to with millionaire labor fleecer Tom.

Johnson's money. But don't let the fumes get you off your base; above all. don't come and breathe them upon me.

#### LETTER BOL Offiand Answers to Inquirers.

C. T., Duluth, Minn.-Cannot under-

stand your question.
T. L., San Antonio, Tex.—The papers referred to have not been received.

To whom it may concern:—Several notices have been received here for publication of lotteries, raffes, etc. Nane such will be published. It would expose THE PEOPLE to difficulties with the

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per 190.

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# E EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON

By KARL MARK

[Translated from the German for THE PROPLE.]

The strife broke out immediately again between the National Assembly and Bonaparte, so soon as the revolutionary crisis was weathered, and universal suffrage was abolished.

nnd Homparte, 80 soon as the revolutionary crisis was weathered, and universal suffrage was abolished.

The Constitution had fixed the salary of Bonaparte at 600,000 francs. Barely haif a year after his installation, he succeeded in raising this sum to its double: Odition Barrot had wrung from the constituent assembly a yearly allowance of 600,000 francs for so-called representation expenses. After June 13, Hogaparte hinted at similar solicitations, to which, however, Barrot then termed a deaf car. Now, after May 31, he forthwith utilized the favorable moment and caused his ministers to move a civil list of three millions in the National Assembly. A long adventurous vagabund career had gifted him with the best developed tentacles to ascertain the weak moments when he could venture upon squeezing money from his bourgeois. He carried on regular blackmail. The National Assembly had maimed the sovereignty of the people with his aid and his knowledge: he now threatened to denounce its crime to the tribunal of the people if it did not pull out its purse and buy his silence with three millions annually. It had robbed three million Frenchmen of the suffrage: for every Frenchmen thrown "out of circulation," he demanded a franc "in circulation." He, the elect of six million, demanded indemnity for the votes he had been subsequently cheated of. The Committee of the National Assembly turned the importunate fellow away. The Bonapartist press threatened: Could the National Assembly break with the President of the republic at a time when it had broken definitely and on principle with the mass of the national description. Could the National Assembly break with the President of the republic at a time when it had broken definitely and on principle with the mass of the nation? It rejected the annual civil list, but granted, for this once, an allewance of 2.160,000 francs. Thus it made itself guilty of the double weakness of granting the money, and, at the same time, showing by its anger that it did so only unwillingly. We shall presently see to what use Bonaparte put the money. After this aggravating after-play, that followed upon the heels of the abolition of universal suffrage, and ir which Bonaparte exchanged his humble attitude of the days of the crisis of March and April for one of defiant impudence towards the usurping parliament, the National Assembly adjourned for three months, from August 11, to November 11. It left behind in its place a Permanent Committee of 18 members that contained no Bonapartist, but did contain a few moderate republicans. The permanent Committee of the year 1849 had numbered only men of order and Bonapartists. At that time, however, the party of Order declared itself in permanence against the revolution; now the parliamentary republic declared itself in permanence against the President, After the law of May 31, only this rival still confronted the party of Order.

When the National Assembly convened, in November, 1850, instead of its

When the National Assembly convened, in November, 1850, lastead of its former petty skirmishes with the President, a great headlong struggle, a struggle for life between the two powers seemed to have become inevitable.

As in the year 1849, the party of Order had, during this year's vacation, dissolved into its two separate factions, each occupied with its own restoration intrigues, which had received new impetus by the death of Louis Philippe. The Legitimist King, Henry V, had even appointed a regular Ministry, that resided in Paris, and in which sat members of the Permanent Committee. Hence, Bonaparte was, on his part, justified in making tours through the French Departments, and, according to the disposition of the towns that he happened to be gladdening with his presence, some times covertly, other times more Departments, and, according to the disposition of the towns that he happened to be gladdening with his presence, some times covertly, other times more openly blabbling out his own restoration plans, and gaining votes for himself. On these excursions, which the large official "Moniteur" and the small private "Moniteurs" of Bonaparte were, of course, bound to celebrate as triumphal marches, he was constantly accompanied by affiliated members of the "Society of December 10." This society dated from the year 1849. Under the pretext of founding a benevolent association, the slum-proletariat of Paris was organized into secret sections, each section led by Bonapartist agents, with a Bonapartist General at the head of all. Along with ruined roués of questionable means of support and questionable an eccedents, along with the foul and adventures-seeking dregs of the bourgeoisic, there were vagabunds, dismissed soldiers, discharged convicts, runaway galley slaves, sharpers, jugglers, lazzaroni, pickpockets, sleight of hand performers, gamblers, procurers, keepers of disorderly houses, porters, literati, organ grinders, rag pickers, scissors grinders, tinkers, beggars—in short that whole undefined, dissolute, kicked-about mass that the Frenchmen style "la Bohème." With this kindred element, Boers, tinkers, beggars—in short that whole undefined, dissolute, kicked-about mass that the Frenchmen style "la Bohème." With this kindred element, Bonaparte formed the stock of the "Society of December 10." a "benevolent association," in so far as, like Bonaparte himself, all its members felt the need of being good to themselves at the expense of the toiling nation. The Bonaparte, who here constitutes himself CHIEF OF THE SLUM-PROLETARIAT; who only here finds again in plenteous form the interests which he personally pursues; who, in this refuse, offal and wreck of all classes, recognizes the only class upon which he can depend unconditionally;—this is the real Bonaparte, the Bonaparte without qualification. An old and crafty roue, he looks upon the historic life of nations, upon their great and public acts, as comedies in the ordinary sense, as a carnival, where the great costumes, words and processing the costumes, words and processing the costumes of the petitest chicagonic and the ordinary sense, as a carnival, where the great costumes, words and of his expedition against Strassburg when a trained Swiss vulture impersonated the Napoleonic eagle; so, again, on the occasion of his raid upon Boulogne, when he stuck a few London lackeys into French uniform; they impersonated the army?; and so in his "Society of December 10," he collects 10,000 loafers who are to impersonate the people as Snug the Joiner does the lion. At a period when the bourgeoisic itself is playing the veriest comedy, but in the most selemb manner in the world, without doing violence to any of the people most solemn manner in the world, without doing violence to any of the pedantic requirements of French dramatic etiquette, and is itself partly cheated by, partly convinced of, the solemnity of its own public acts, the adventurer, who took the comedy for simple comedy, was bound to win. Only after he has removed his solemn opponent, when he himself takes seriously his own role of emperor, and, with the Napoleonic mask on, imagines he impersonates the of emperor, and, with the Napoleonic mask on, imagines he impersonates the real Napoleon, only then does he become the victim of his own peculiar conception of history—the serious clown, who no longer takes history for a comedy, but a comedy for history. What the national work-shops were to the socialist workingmen, what the "Gardes mobiles" were to the bourgeois republicans, that was to Bonaparte the "Society of December 10,"—a force for partisan warfare peculiar to himself. On his journeys, the divisions of the Society, packed away on the railroads, improvised an audience for him, performed public enthusiasm, shouted "vive 1'Empereur." insulted and clubbed the republicans.—all, of course, under the protection of the police. On his return stages to Paris, this rabble constituted his vanguard, it forestalled or dispersed counter-demonstrations. The "Society of December 10" belonged to him, it was his own handiwork, his own thought. Whatever else he appropriates, the power of cirstrations. The "Society of December 10" belonged to him, it was his own handiwork, his own thought. Whatever else he appropriates, the power of circumstances places in his hands; whatever else he does, either circumstances do for him, or he is content to copy from the deeds of others; but he, posing before the citizens with the official phrases about "Order," "Religion," "Family," "Property," and, behind him, the secret society of skipjacks and plearons, the society of disorder, of prostitution, and of theft,—that is Bonaparte himself as the original author; and the history of the "Society of December 10" is his own history. Now, then, it happened that Representatives belonging to the party of order occasionally got under the clubs of the Decembrists. Nay, more. Police Commissioner Yon, who had been assigned to the National Assembly, and was charged with the guardianship of its safety, reported to the Permanent Committee upon the testimony of one Alais, that a Section of the Decembrists had decided on the murder of General Changarnier and of Dupin, the President of the National Assembly, and had already settled upon De Decembrists had decided on the murder of General Changarnier and of Dupin, the President of the National Assembly, and had already settled upon the men to execute the decree. One can imagine the fright of Mr. Dupin. A parliamentary inquest over the "Society of December 10," i. e., the profanation of the Bonapartist secret world, now seemed inevitable. Just before the reconvening of the National Assembly, Bonaparte circumspectly dissolved his Society, of course, on paper only. As late as the end of 1851. Police Prefect Carlier vainly sought, in an exhaustive memorial, to move him to the real dissolution of the Decembrists. colution of the Decembrists.

"Society of December 10" was to remain the private army of Bonaparte until he should have succeeded in converting the public Army in' a "Sciety of December 10." Bonaparte made the first attempt in this direction shortly after the adjournment of the National Assembly, and he did so with the money which he had just wrung from it. As a fatalist, he lives devoted the conviction that there are certain higher powers, whom man, particularly the soldier, cannot resist. First among these powers he numbers cigars and champagne, cold poultry and garlic-sausage. Accordingly, in the apartments of the Elysée, he treated first the officers and under-officers to cigars and champagne, to cold poultry and garlic-sausage. On October 3, he repeats this manoeuvre with the rank and file of the troops by the review of St. Maur, and, on October 10, the same manoeuvre again, upon a larger scale, at the army parade of Satory. The Uncle bore in remembrance the campaigns of Alexander in Asia; the Nephew bore in remembrance the triumphal marches. Of

on October 10, the same manoeuvre again, upon a larger scale, at the army parade of Satory. The Uncle bore in remembrance the campaigns of Alexander in Asia; the Nephew bore in remembrance the triumphal 'marches of Bacchus in the same country. Alexander was, indeed, a demi-god; but Bacchus was a god, and the patron delty at that, of the "Society of December 10."

After the review of October 6, the Permanent Committee summoned the Minister of War d'Hautpoul before it. He promised that such breaches of discipline should not recur.' We have seen how, on October 10th, Bonaparte kept d'Hautpoul's word. At both reviews Changarnier had commanded as Commander-in-chief of the Army of Paris. He, at once member of the Permanent Committee, Chief of the National Guard, the "Savior" of January 29, and June 13, the "bulwark of society," candidate of the Party of Order for the office of President, the suspected Monk of two monarchies,—he had never acknowled his subordination to the Minister of War, had ever openly scoffed at the republicant of the Committee of the Party of Order for the office of President, and had pursued Bonaparte with a protection that edged his subordination to the Minister of War, had ever openly scoffed at the republican Constitution, and had pursued Bonaparte with a protection that mas ambiguously distinguished. Now he became zealous for the discipline in opposition to Bonaparte. While, on October 10, a part of the cavalry cried: "Vive Napoléon! Vívent les saucissons;" Changarnier saw to it that at least the infantry, which filed by under the command of his friend Neumeyer, the instigation of Bonaparte, deposed General Neumeyer from his post in Paris, under the pretext of providing for him as Commander-in-chief of the Fourteanth and Fifteenth Military Divisions. Neumeyer declined, the exchange sublished on November 2, an order, wherein he forbade the troops to indulge, while under arms, in any sort of political crieg or demonstrations. The papers drysted to the Elysée interests attacked Changarnier; the papers of the party of Order attacked Bonaparte; the Permanent Committee held frequent secret the Army seemed divided into two hostile camps, with two hostile staffs:

S Under the reign of Louis Philippe. Bonsparte made two attempts to restore the made of Napoleon: one in October, 1836, in an expedition from Switzerland upon Strastic and one in August, 1840, in an expedition from England upon Boulogue.

FLong live Napoleon: Long live the sausages?

hyponehondriacally. The sausages of Satory were mouse-still week housed, talked about them:—"France demands, above all things, peace." Accordingly, Eonaparte demanded that he be let alone; and the parliamentary party was lamed with a double fear: the fear of re-conjuring up the revolutionary disturbance of the peace, and the fear of itself appearing as the disturber of the peace in the eyes of its own class, of the bourgeoisle. Seeing that, above all things, France demanded peace, the party of Order did not dare, after Bonaparte had said "peace" in his message, to answer "war." The public, who had promised to itself the pleasure of seeing great accuse of scandal at the opening of the National Assembly, was cheated out of its expectations. The opposition deputies, who demanded the submission of the minutes of the Permanent Committee over the October occurrences, were outvoted. All debate that might excite was fied from on principle. The labors of the National Assembly during November and December, 1850, were without interest.

Finally, toward the end of December, began a guerilla warfare about certain prerogatives of the parliament. The movement sank into the mire of petty chicaneries on the propagative of the two powers, since, with the abolition of universal suffrage, the bourgeoisle had done away with the class straggle.

straggle.

A judgment for debt had been secured against Mauguin, one of the Representatives. Upon inquiry by the President of the Court, the Minister of Justice, Rauher, declared that an order of arrest should be made out without delay. Mauguin was, accordingly, cast into the debtors' prison. The National Assembly bristled up when it learned of the "attentat." It not only ordered his immediate release, but had him forcibly taken out of Clichy the same evening by its own greffier. In order, nevertheless, to shield its belief in the "sacredness of private property," and also with the ulterior thought of opening, in case of need, an asylum for troublesome Mountainers, it declared the imprisonment of a Representative for debt to be permissible upon its previous consent. It for the to decree that the President also could be locked up for debt. By the same property of its own body.

surrounded the members of its own body.

It will be remembered that, upon the testimony of one Allais, Police Commissioner Yon had charged a Section of Decembrists with a plan to murder Dupin and Changarnier. With an eye upon that, the questors proposed at the very first session, that the parliament organize a police force of its own, paid for out of the private budget of the National Assembly fiself, and wholly independent of the Police Prefects. The Minister of the Interior, Baroche, protested against this trespass on his preserves. A miserable compromise followed, according to which the Police Commissioner of the Assembly was to be paid out of its own private budget and was to be subject, to the appointment and dismissal of its own questors, but only upon previous agreement with the Minister of the Interior. In the meantime Alais had been prosecuted by the Government. It was an easy thing, in Court, to present his testimony in the light of a mystification, and, through the mouth of the Public Proin the light of a mystification, and, through the mouth of the Public Proaccutor, to throw Dupin, Changarnier, Yon, together with the whole National
Assembly, into a ridiculous light. Thereupon, on December 29, Minister Baroche writes a letter to Dupin, in which he demands the dismissal of Yon.
The Committee of the National Assembly decides to keep Yon in office; nevertheless, the National Assembly, frightened by its own violence in the affair
of Mauguin, and accustomed, every time it has shied a blow at the Executive, to
receive back from it two in exchange, does not sanction this decision. It dismisses Yon in reward for his zeal in office, and robs itself of a parliamentary
prerogative indispensable against a person who does not decide by night to

misses Yon in reward for his zeal in office, and robs itself of a parliamentary prerogative, indispensable against a person who does not decide by night to execute by day, but decides by day and executes by night.

We have seen how, during the months of November and December, under great and severe provocations, the National Assembly evaded and refused the combat with the Executive power. Now we see it compelled to accept it on the smallest occasions. In the affair of Mauguin, it confirms in principle the liability of a Representative to imprisonment for debt, but to itself reserves the power of allowing the principle to be applied only to the Representatives whom it dislikes,—and for this infamous privilege we see it wrangling with the Minister of Justice. Instead of utilizing the alleged murder plan ling with the Minister of Justice. Instead of utilizing the alleged murder plan to the end of fastening an inquest upon the "Society of December 10," and of exposing Bonaparte beyond redemption in his true figure, as the head of the slum-proletariat of Paris, before France and Europe, it allows the collision to sink to a point where the only issue between itself and the Minister of the Interior is, Who has jurisdiction over the appointment and dismissal of a Police Commissioner? Thus we see the party of Order, during this whole period, compelled by its ambiguous position to wear out and fritter away its conflict iwth the Executive power in small quarrels about jurisdiction, in chicaneries, in petti-fogging, in boundary disputes, and to turn the stalest questions of form into the very substance of its activity. It deres not accept the collision at the moment when it involves a principle, when the Executive power has really given itself a blank, and when the cause of the National Assembly would be the cause of the nation. It would thereby have issued to the nation an order of march, and it feared nothing so much as that the Assembly would be the cause of the nation. It would thereby have issued to the nation an order of march; and it feared nothing so much as that the nation should move. Hence, on these occasions, it rejects the motions of the Mountain, and proceeds to the order of the day. After the issue has in this way lost all magnitude, the Executive power quietly awaits the moment when it can take it up again upon small and insignificant occasions; when, so to speak, it offers only a parliamentary local interest. Then does the repressed valor of the party of Order break forth, then it tears away the curtain from the scene, then it denounces the President, then it declares the republic to be in danger,—but then all its pathos appears stale, and the occasion for the quarrel a hypocritical pretext, or not at all worth the effort. The parliamentary tempest becomes a tempest in a tearnet, the struggle an intrigue, the tary tempest becomes a tempest in a tea-pot, the struggle an intrigue, the collision a scandal. While the revolutionary classes gloat with sardonic laughter over the humiliation of the National Assembly—they, of course, belaughter, over the numiliation of the National Assembly—they, of course, being as enthusiastic for the prerogatives of the parliament as that body is for public freedom—the bourgeoisie, outside of the parliament does not understand how the bourgeoisie, inside of the parliament, can squander its time with such petty bickerings, and can endanger peace by such wretched rivalries with the President. It is puzzled at a strategy that makes peace the very moment everybody expects battles, and that attacks the very moment every-

the "Goldbar Lottery." This lottery was a "Daughter from Elysium"; Bonaparte, together with his faithful, had given her birth; and Police Prefect Carlier had placed her under his official protection, although the French law forbade all lotteries, with the exception of raffles for benevolent purposes. Seven million tickets, a franc a piece, and the profit ostensibly destined to the shipping of Parisian vagabonds to California. Golden dreams were to displace the Socialist drams of the Parisian proletariat; the tempting prospect of a prize was to displace the doctrinal right of labor. Of course, the workingmen of Paris did not recognize in the lustre of the Californian gold bars the lack-lustre francs that had been wheedled out of their pockets. In the main, however, the scheme was an unmitigated swindle. The vagabonds, who meant to open Californian gold mines without taking the pains to leave Paris were Bonaparte himself and his Raund Table of descrepts insolvents. The three millions wrented by the Na-Round Table of desperate insolvents. The three millions granted by the National Assembly were rioted away; the Treasury had to be refilled somehow or another. In vain did Bensparte open a national subscription, at the head of which he figured hisself with a large sum, for the establishment of so-called "cites ouvrières". The hard-hearted bourgeois waited distrustful for the payment of his own shares, and, as this, of course, never took place, the superlisting in Socialist castles in the siz fold for the payment of his own shares, and, as this, of course, never took place, the

: Work cities.

one at the Elysis, the other at his Trillers, where Changarnier resident. All that reemed wanting for the algorithm is to sund was the convening of the Netional Amenbly. The mean possible to the Netional Amenbly. The possible of the Netional Amenbly. The possible of the Netional Amenbly. The possible of the trivial Bonaparte and Changarnier in the light of the series of France are suppling away the giswing lava of the revolution of the remaining away the giswing lava of the revolution of the own of the remaining away the giswing lava of the revolution of the own of the remaining away the giswing lava of the revolution of the own of the remaining away the giswing lava of the revolution of the remaining of the manner of the remaining of the measure of the remaining of the measure of the remaining of the measure of and everything, only not with the but in passing, he dropped the wide that the fin passing, he dropped the wides that the fin passing, he dropped the wides that the constitution, he President alone dropped the wides that the constitution, he President alone dropped the wides that the revision of the Constitution, and any own of the constitution of the constitution, a Constitution of the constitution of the constitution, a Constitution and distributes the possible will be fall to the possible will be fall to

body believes peace has been concluded.

On December 20, Pascal Duprat interpellated the Minister of the Interior on

speculation in Socialist castles in the air fell flat. The gold bars drew better. Bonaparte and his associates contended themselves with putting into their own pockets part of the surplus of the seven millions over and above the bars that were to be drawn; they manufactured faise tickets; they sold out of

(To be Continued)

# PARTY NEWS

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE CONSTRUCTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Mattered Economics Committee.
Meeting heid Get. 5th. with Commandatobest in the chair. The Internal port for the week ending the showed receipts to the depondent 154.05; expendings. HILLS: Admit

Good reports of the local formation of the lo instructed to write to both Adams and the State Committee.

Chartens were granted to new Sections in Levision, Me.; Buchtel and Congo. Ohio and Cecil, Pa.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secy.

Result of the General Vote on filling the Vacancy on the National Executive Committee caused by the Resignation of John H. Moore.

Name of Section:	C. G. Teche.	L. Schmidt	E. Neppel
New York City New York, Scandinavian	123	79	138
New York, Scandinavian	21		
College Point	22	2	1
Wykoff Heights	4	6	
Woodhaven, No. 1	1	3	1
Woodhaven No. 3			i u
	-	-	-
- Total	152	30	149

Charles G. Teche, having received the highest number of votes, is herewith declared elected. By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secy.

# To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and all Friends of the Cause.

Comrades: - The party's agitation previous to election requires ever larger means, and the regular income of the National Executive Committee is insufficient to cover the ever growing ex-penditures, the less so since, owing to the fact that most States are themselves engaged in an electoral battle, our re-ceipts are seriously impaired.

In those States where the organiza-tion is as yet weak, aid must be given by the Executive Committee, the agita-tion must be majorathed and the field worked, for it seems exceptionally promising this year.

To obtain the means for this purpose the Executive Committee has decided to open in the columns of the party organs subscription for a "General Agitation Fund." and thus enable not only the party sections, but all friends of the to contribute their mite. amounts received will be acknowledged each week in the party organs. There are not many weeks between now and the election; he who wants to give, let him give soon. By order of the National Executive

Committee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, Secy., 184 William street, New York City. GENERAL AGITATION FUND. Previously acknowledged ...... \$58.50

Henry Stahl, N. Y. city	50
A Member of Big Six, N. Y. city	2.00
P. F Brooklyn, N. Y	2.00
Section Rockville, Conn., No. 1	2.00
B. F. Keinard, N. Y	1.00
Section. Indianapolis, Ind	5.00
E. L. Lake, Syracuse, N. Y	1.00
On list No. 4, per Frank Bessen,	
Woodhaven, N. Y	3.55
C. Steffen, Brooklyn, N. Y	2.50
W. Plunkett, Brooklyn, N. Y	1.00
W. Lock, Brooklyn, N. Y	1.00
E. McLeod, New York City D.,	1.00
Herman Rosenthal, Jr., Melville,	
N. Y	1.00
John Lukan, Vandling, Pa	25
O. J. Hughes, Lynn, Mass	5.00

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

## Connecticut.

Connecticut Comrades, Attention! Thursday, November 25th, is observed in our State as Thanksgivings day. As we do not belong to the class that gets all the good things, we do not feel in-clined to give thanks. Yet, in the hope that the day may dawn when every one will receive his share of all the good things in the world, we call on all our des and friends to spare no efforts to hasten the approach of that better

We therefore request you to make Thanksgiving Day a special agitation day for outside agitation. Let, from every section, a few groups of comrades be sent out in the surrounding towns to distribute literature and do as much agitation as possible. The State mittee will furnish the literature The State Com-This scheme has been tried and shown

good results by Section New Haven 3 years ago, when on Labor Day 14 com-rades visited 7 towns, got some new subscribers for THE PEOPLE and laid the foundation for a new Section. We expect that about 100 comrades

will volunteer to go out, if each of them carries out 159 leaflets, there will be distributed 15,000 Socialist leaflets in bout 40 towns, where we never yet had

Comrades, Sections, and all those wishing to help, are requested to report as soon as possible, stating the number going, and whereto.

For the State Committee,
P. SERRER,
21 Nash st., New Haven.

HARTFORD, Sept. 28 .- We, in Hartford, held a large open air meeting on Monday. September 27, to protest against the outrage at Hazleton. The meeting was a success. There were be-tween 400 and 500 people who stood in the cold air for an hour and a quarter

Resolved. That we call upon all ho-nocable men to make every effort to pal an end to such scenes of violence and bloodshed, by the use of the ballot in such a manner as will overthrow the capitalist system and substitute therefor the Socialist Commonwealth.

munity, an

Yours in the cause, CHAS, STODEL

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 30, 1897—want the comrades to know throughout the United States that even in Des Moines, which is the largest city in

the United States that even in Des Moines, which is the largest city in lods, but was always backward in progressing, and where we did not even have a Section, the workers have begun the move. The old saying is, after a section, the workers have begun the move. The old saying is, after a section, the workers have begun the move. The old saying is, after a section of Middle-Class Farmecracy W. J. Bryan, was here. Soon after aim came Comrade Carless. That cleared the clouds away from a great many comrade Carless lectured on Tuesday. Sent. 28, at the Court House. As we got the meeting upon short notice, we did not have more than about 100. At our meeting the next night, he gave a stereoption lecture at the Trades Assembly, and all those who heard him the night before came again, and all brought one or two more with them, so we were able to fill the hall. The people listened attentively and followed him throughout the discourse. After the lecture he organized a section of 15 members all the discourse. After the lecture he or-ganized a section of 15 members, all active workers, and we expect to double active workers, and we expect to double our number in the near future. As this is the home of our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, we expect to work hard and increase our vote this year. The section will hold its first meeting on October 13, when we will complete our organization. I never used to believe in miracles, but I actually believe that Comrade Carless has performed a miracle on a minister. The maintenance of the minister of the min night, although it was his prayer meeting, he would get a substitute to conduct the prayer meeting, and he would take in the stereopticon lecture. On the following evening he was with us again and we hope in time he will do us a great deal of good.

M. S. Hirschfield, our candidate for

Licutenant Governor, was elected or-ganizer, and R. R. Clark, a life long exponent of our principles, was elected recording secretary. We hope the com-

## Massachusetts.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 1.—Our appeal for financial aid has been responded to most liberally by our comrades in the State, and we are now in a position to carry the campaign through to a suc-Our financial report for September

tells the story. RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, Sept. 1	\$32.83
Worcester, 25 stamps	2.50
Hudson, 10 stamps	1.00
Boston, Ger., -50 stamps	15.00
Boston, Ger., on lists	11.00
Boston, Polish, 10. stamps	1.00
South Boston, Ger., on lists	20,00
Fall River, Ger., 50 stamps	5.00
Fall River, Ger., on lists	3.10
Fall River, Polish, 24 stamps	2.40
Holyoke, Br. 1, loan	30,00
Holyoke, Br. 2, on lists	17.00
Westfield, 20 stamps	2.00
Westfield, on lists	5.00
New Bedford, 100 stamps	10.00
New Redford on lists	16.85
Lawrence, Amer., 50 stamps	5,00
Lawrence, Ger., 100 stamps	10.00
Lawrence, Ger., on lists	10,00
Lawrence City Committee, on lists	5.00
Fitchburg, on lists	10.00
Clinton, Ger., 100 stamps	10.00
Clinton, Amer., 10 stamps	1,00
Malden, 30 stamps	3,00
Adams, 25 stamps	2.50
J. O. Tihelly, 5 stamps	50

# sundries ..... EXPENDITURES. F. G. R. Gordon, four weeks'

Brocklebank, 5 stamps and

Easthampton, Northam Amherst, Beichertown Northampton. Palmer
Jos, Rossmeisi, 15 days' salary and
expenses, distributing leaflets in
Franklin & Hampahire counties Daneman, service at Easthampton
Aug. Lehmann, printing ostage ..... Expressage ... Sold stamps ... 50.00

1.00 Nat. Ex. Board, supplies ...... 

Sold ..... 714

DIAMOND POINT

We will send it free to anyone sending us three yearly subscriptions at one dollar each. Will you take advantage of this ecedented offer? Get a new yearly subscriber this, next and the following week, then send us \$3.00 and the pen is yours,

Address all letters and money orders to THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York City.

On hand October 1 ...... 467 

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Socialists of Boston will hold their first annual concert and ball at Arbeiter Hall, Amo-ry street; Jamaica Plain, Monday evenling, October 11, 1897. The proceeds will be used for the pending campaign. All comrades and friends are requested to attend. Yours fraternally, DAVID GOLDSTEIN

DAVID GOLDSTEIN, Sec'y, City Committee,

New Hampshiro.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 28.—Section Dover held an open air meeting Saturday evening, Sept. 25, at which Joseph F. Malloney, of Lynn, delivered an open air address to a large crowd of spectators. He opened at 7:45, and for the next hour expounted the doctrine of his callies a Year. During his renext hour expounded the doctrine of his party with telling effect. During his re-marks the applause was frequent and hearty. His remarks were the cause of much discussion long after he had closed his address.

New Jersey.
PATERSON, Oct. 1.—The ticket in

For Sheriff: WILLIAM GLANZ, Weaver. For Senator:
JOHN C. DUFF, Insurance Agent.

For Assembly:
JOHN C. BUTTERWORTH, Weaver.
CHRISTIAN WESTERGARD, Weaver.
HENRY PLATZ, Weaver. JOHN C. CANNING, Weaver.

New York.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The Socialists of this city and vicinity held their convention last night, made nominations and adopted a platform as follows:

Surrogate—Felerant Bouton

Surrogate—Edward Reyher.
Sheriff—E. H. Ungleich.
County Clerk—Thouas Crimmins.
Coroner—Dr. Carl Schumacher.
Assembly—First District, E. A. Jeudevine; Second District, Hanry Wanck;
Third District, Herman P. Schultze.
Fourth District, Edmund B. Schwartz.
Mayor—Erasmus Pellenz.
Assessors—F. W. Roberts and Emil Kestzech.

Kreizsch.

School Commissioners—C. H. Corregan, Everett L. Lake and Henry Harris for four years; Farrow Tyndail, Charles Voss; August Blume and Otto Koelling for two years.

Overseer of the Poor-Ermund L.
Lake.

Second Ward-Alderman, John Mas-

seat; Supervisor, George Luttinger, Jr.; Constable, John W. Eller. Fourth Ward — Alderman, Robert Berggree; Supervisor, Jacob Lang; Con-stable, Valentine Wenzen. Sixth Ward—Alderman, P. J. Giblen.

Sixth Ward—Alderman, P. J. Giblen.
Seventh Ward—Alderman, A. M. Holstein; Supervisor, J. G. Fredberg; Constable, Hirsch Exler.
Twelfth Ward—Alderman, William Hartman; Supervisor, Emil Schuttler; Constable, Joseph Berbette.
Thirteenth Ward—Alderman, W. M. Gibbons; Supervisor, D. F. Gilson, Fifteenth Ward—Alderman, C. A. Stannard; Supervisor, Patrick Walsh. Sixteenth Ward—Alderman, J. Fred Schleit; Supervisor, G. W. Hornung.
Eighteenth Ward—Alderman, Francis Eighteenth Ward-Alderman, Francis

J. Croghan. Nineteenth Ward-Alderman, Fred Sander, Supervisor, Gabriel Docter; Constable, Isaac Coan.

The following declaration of principles

The Socialists of Syracuse in munici-

pal convention assembled, reaffirm al-legiance to the principles enunciated in the platform of the Socialist Labor party of the United States.

We hold that the cause of the eco-

nomic servitude of the working class with its accompanying train of evils, lies in the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Under this production and distribution. Under this system this working class are compelled to work for wages. The wages representing but a small fraction of the market value of the product, the workers are thereby unable to consume that which they have produced. The result is an averproduction; the mills and factories shut down and starvation faces the working class while an overshund. the working class, while an overabundance of wealth is in the hands of the capitalist class, with which they build palatial residences and live luxuriously, offering siriking contrasts with the homes and life of the working class. This samplus wealth is used to further enslave the workers by concentrating in-dustries and introducing labor-saving machinery, thus dispensing with human labor, crowding the ranks of the un-employed, increasing the competition among the workers and reducing the

among the workers and reducing the cost of the only commodity labor has to sell—its labor power. From this concentration of wealth the ranks of the propertyless are constantly being increased by the middle class, whose small business enterprises cannot whose small business enterprises cannot withstand the economic pressure of the great manufacturing concerns and department stores. This middle class, seeing the development of trusts and monopolies which shows clearly the economic failure of small enterprises, organize, in nation and State, anti-trust and anti-department store associations and invoke the aid of government to and invoke the aid of government to suppress the more economical agencies. In municipalities they seek an admin-istration of city affairs on a business basis. They claim that in city govern-ment national politics should not enter; that the political corruption so prevalent, is due primarily to a system of party politics which places men in power who are incompetent to manage and who areant franchises to every corporation

served. The economy of private enterprise is

are incompetent to manage and who great franchises to every corporation that seeks them. They say they will give a more economical government; one is which the same economy and efficiency in the management of every successful private enterprise will be ob-

well known. It is to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. It is to pay as low a price as possible for labor and sell the product at as high a price as it will bring. It is this economy of private enterprise that fills the factories with children and women, whose stunted growth and wan faces are a standing indictment of our competitive system, while styrdy men tramp our highways in vain search of work, and increases the great army of paupers, criminals, insane and prostitutes.

The application of business principles to city government does not in any way interest the wage-carning class. A de-

crease or increase in taxation or municipal indebtedness has no effect whatever on their condition. That is a question which concerns the property-holding class only. It is they who pay the ex-penses of government; but they pay them from the surplus values abstracted from the working class. The issue in this election and in all

elections is a national one. It is the issue between the capitalist class and the working class-the fleecers and the fleeced. The workers should not allow their attention to be withdrawn from this issue by the shibboleths of parties controlled by their masters, which are echoed by political lackeys and labor

We therefore call upon the wage-earners of the city of Syracuse and upon all citizens who recognize the real issue before thte people to rally to the standard of the Socialist Labor party for the purpose of capturing the public powers and administering the city government in the interest of the working class. To ameliorate the condition of the

working people of the city of Syracuse as far as possible under the capitalistic system, we present the following:

1.—The abolition of the contract system on public works and the substitution of the day-labor system, the union wage scale to prevsil.

2.—The employment of the unem-

ployed. The establishment of municipal

coal yards, drug atores and other agencies for the distribution of the necessaries of life, to be sold to the people at actual cost. -The establishment of a municipal

5.-An increase of school facilities commensurate with the present needs and future growth of the city, and strict

enforcement of the compulsory educa-tion law. In cases where the poverty of the parents renders it necessary, the city shall extend aid to school children by means of means and clothing, in such manner as not to impair the self-respect of the child. # 6.—The municipal ownership of street

b.—Ine municipal ownership of street railroads, electric light and power plants, gas works and all industries re-quiring municipal franchises, the same to be operated co-operatively under the control of the municipal administration, the employes to elect their own superio but no employe to be discharged for political reasons.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Workingmen of Catskill. Green County, all those who voted the Socialist Labor party ticket last fall, take notice that a Section of the Socialist Labor party will be organized on Sunday, Oct. 17, at 2 p. m., at George H. Warner's office. Upper Main street, Catskill, N. Y. Any one who wishes to join should send in his name to D. Rudnick, Box 140, Catskill, at the carliest possible time.

ORGANIZER. ORGANIZER.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.-When the din of ALBANY, Oct. 2.—When the din of this campaiga shall have subsided, and the battle at the polls shall have been fought, Section Albany proposes being found with colors flying in the front line, ready for another engagement.

The enthusiasm of our Comrades knows no abatement. We have placed the following ticket in the field:

the following ticket in the field: For Sheriff:

AUGUST KESSLER. For District Attorney: HENRY VITALIUS. EORGE ELZE. For Hember of Assembly:
1st District—Peter Donnely.
2nd District—Richard G. Coon. 3rd District—J. E. Alexander. 4th District—William Garvie.

> FOR MAYOR: For Police Justice: GEORGE STEVENSON. For Judge of the City Court: JOHN C. WIELAND.

YONKERS, Sept. 28.—At the convention of the S. L. P. the following ticket was nominated:

For Mayor JOSEPH H. SWEENY. For Justice of the Peace: DENNIS ENGEL.

Alderman-First Ward-Robert A. For Supervisor-First Ward-Samuel Weiss.

Alderman-Second Ward-John J.

Supervisor-Second Ward-James H. O'Neill. Alderman -Fourth Ward-Morris J. Waldman.

Supervisor—Fourth Ward—Allan Mc-Gillvray.

Alderman - Fifth Ward-Fred S. Supervisor-Fifth Ward-Richard H.

Alderman-Sixth Ward-Addison P. Tice. Supervisor — Sixth Ward — Paul, H.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., Oct. 1.-I have WOODHAVEN, L. I., Oct. 1.—I have to report a very successful mass meeting held on Wednesday evening, Sept. 29. The audience was about 350. The speaker held his audience by sound Socialist argument. We had the help of eight pleces of the local brass band without money or price. There is no doubt that we shall mere than triple our vote of a year ago.

W. D. McHEATH, Secy.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.-Our nomination papers obtained 11,696 signatures; needed 10,201. CHRISTIANSEN. PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

United District Alliance of Greater

At the joint meeting of the delegates of D. A.'s Nos. 1, 2 and 49, D. A. No. 3

not having any delegates present, held last Saturday, W. L. Brower, of D. A., No. 49, was elected chairman; B. Korn, German Walters' Union No. 1, vice-chairman, Ernest Bohm, D. A. No. 1, secretary, and A. Waldinger, sergeant-The report of the Executive Commit-

tee showed "that a meeting of three delegates, each of D. A.'s Nos. 1, 2 and 49, D. A. No. 3 being absent, had been held on Sept. 11. It was resolved to hold joint meetings of the D. A.'s of Greater New York every first Saturday of the month. A committee was to be elected by the joint meeting to draft a constitution and by-laws governing the Execu-tive Committee and body. The dues should be \$1.80 per D. A." The report was adopted with the ad-

denda that if the Executive Committee found It necessary it could call the D.

A.'s together at any time.

These delegates were elected on the
Committee on Constitution: A. Waldinger, Langhard and Amadi.

It was further resolved that every
delegate should constitute himself or

herself an agitator to further the in-terest of the S. T. & L. A. The circular of Typographical Union

No. 7 was then read, and an animated discussion ensued, during which the record of this union was exposed and handled severely. The delegates were also informed how and why Progressive Typographical Union No. 83 was organized and received a charter from the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

It was thereupon resolved to endorse the action of the G. E. B., and that the assembled D. A.'s of Greater New York promise to sustain Prog. Typographical Union No. 83 with all the power and means in their possession, and that, furthermore, every affiliated union or organization in a D. A. be held strictly to have printing done only in a shop controlled by the Prog. Typo. Union No. 83, which matter must also display the label of the S. T. & L. A. This was adopted unanimously.

After a debate it was resolved to invite Tom I. Morran of Chicago III.

vite Tom J. Morgan, of Chicago, Ill., to come here and agitate in the interest of the S. T. & L. A.

The candidates of the S. L. P. were en-

dorsed and adjournment taken until

## IRISHMEN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

an Irish capitalist government; while their brothers and sisters in the old country, under the direction of middle-class leaders hardly less selfish and treacherous than their fellow politicians of America, were enduring in the same cause untold misery and persecution.

But every middle-class movement ends in a disgraceful compromise, which is heralded to the people by their "ond thing at a time" betrayers as a "first victory." Of all the revolutionary Irish activation as petity submers of this property and the people of the peo agitation a petty scheme of "Home Rule" was the final fruit, and even this

proved an abortion.

A blissful abortion, for it is at last opening the eyes of the Irish masses. Disgusted with the obvious incapacity. ishonesty, mutual jealousies and cons quent incompetency of their would-be rulers, they begin to perceive that political or revolutionary action with a view to national independence can be fruitful of no benefit to them, until it. itemplates the abolition of privilege the restitution to the people, as a col-lective body, of all the means of produc-tion, and the public organization of industry on a national scale-in words, the Irish Socialist Republic. this great end the whole movement must be subordinated as a means

It is, therefore, under the banner of International Socialism that the common people, the working class, the only g for a gigantic struggle with the combined feudal and capitalistic powers of England. Under no other banne can Ireland win her freedom: a free freedom, industrial as well as political. Under it, however, she will prove more than a match for her traditional foe-For in this conflict, unequal as it may seem from her previous efforts, she will not be hampered by "sympathy," "cooperation" and misleadership of her own middle-class; but she will be sustained by an invincible force, the force that has already broken down the giant Blamarck in Germany, sent likewise into retirement three prime ministers and a president of the French Republic, compelled the Belgian King to grant his poor subjects the rights of citizenship, poor subjects the rights of CHEERSHAP frightened the Emperor of Austria into giving the toiling millions of different giving the toiling millions of different and languages under his sway a races and languages under his sway a representation in his parliament, driven out the Italian tyrant Crispi, challenged vast standing armies of the Old World to put it down by the salutary fear it enjoined, more effectively pre-served the peace of Europe than the mightiest of earthly powers could have

And now Ireland appeals to her Ame rican sons. Not for money contribu-tions; not for arms; not for dynamite; not for volunteers; nor yet for idle resolutions of sympathy; but for practica action in their adopted country, on the same lines and in the same cause of human freedom and progress.

FELLOW WAGE-WORKERS OF IRISH BLOOD! Long enough you have been the tools of capitalistic politicians. Long THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

> Amount Pledged down to October 6th, 1897. \$4,575.

The following amount have been paid down to October 5th, incl.:

Previously acknowledged. \$2001.90

B. F. Reinard, City, \$10; Otto Wegener, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; Sam Johnson, Trenton,

Piedgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal prompt-THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

enough you have allowed yourself to be divided against each other into "Republicans" and "Democrats" for the benefit every race and nationality, including your own. Your employment is every day becoming more uncertain. Your earnings are rapidly falling. Your misery is constantly increasing. Your hope of betterment is steadily fading away. Ill-treatment, starvation, despair, are driving most of you to a premature grave. You can bequeath to your children nothing but squaler in ware-alayoned. dren nothing but squalor in wage-slave-ry. Join in a body the only party through which you can achieve your own industrial emancipation and thereby the emancipation of the isle you just-ly hold dear—the Socialist Labor party!

Divided in error you have been power-less. United in truth you will be power-Your numbers are great; enthusiasm, once aroused, is irresistible By forming a solid phalanx in the grand army of Socialist liberators you can change the face of affairs in America; and the affairs of America to-day are the affairs of the world

National Executive Committee SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES. 184 William St., New York.

## - BRAVO!

(Continued from Page 1.)

Free Speech. To keep our rights. We must use our rights. Workmen's tragedies:

Homestead, Coeur d'Alene, Tennessee. Chicago, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Hazleton. Hopeless and helpless without class politics!!

Before Comrade David Goldstein called the meeting to order, the red banners, together with a national ban-ner and the motions, was placed at the back of the stage with the noble pictures

The Scandinavian Social Democratic Singing Society sang "We Will Be Free" so well as to deserve every bit of the tremendous encore they received

object of the meeting, introduced Comrade Florence Theobault, who did the work of the evening. He said in substance: "This meeting is held because the voice of labor has not yet been heard in Boston upon the murder of the Hazleton miners. It may be said that the Central Labor Union of Boston met for that purpose, but I ask you, was that meet-ing anything but a democratic rally? We are finding out that the C. L. U. supposed to be a representative of all parties, has sold itself to one of the old political parties. Politicians were on this platform where only labor men ought to have been. When we found this old hall, the Cradle of Liberty, prostituted to one of the capitalist par-ties we thought it was time we, of the trades unions, were doing something.

(Applause.)
Comrade Joseph Malloney, of Lynn, Comrade Joseph Malloney, of Lynn, the president of the Machinists' Union of that city, said: "The more profit the capitalist gets, the less wages the workman gets, and the more wages the workman gets, the less profits the capitalist gets. Two classes are to be italist gets. Two classes are to be damned—that greedy, grasping human ape, the cloak-covered, long-fingered, olly-tongued capitalists and the labor fakirs—who are hired to do their work for a miserable pittance and have no higher aspiration than a position on a Democratic committee as a juggler of cuspidores. These are the men who put the lights out when the truth is to told." This sally created a great shout by referring as it did to the meeting at which Comrade Avery was called upon from the floor so loud that the only way to prevent her speaking was

to turn out the lights.

Comrade Martha Moore Avery, who was fined for speaking in the streets at Roslindale so recently, also spoke. She was warmly greeted.

She said the solidarity of the race is the watchword of the class-conscious Socialist. Enthusiasm, carried down to a scientific bed-rock, and made flesh at the ballot box, she went on to say, will attain the desired end. The poltroon capitalist will vacate the premises when the military, who are workingmen; when the police, who are workingmen, make a coup d'etat and stand by the workingmen when the workingmen when the workingmen stand by themselves.

The speaking was closed by Assistant ecretary Henry Abrahams, of the Central Labor Union, who thought that the Latimer shooting was partly due to lack of organization.

J. H. Clohecy, of Lynn, offered the fol-lowing resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted: "WHEREAS, Defenceless miners to

the number of 24, on September 10, in Luzerne County, State of Pennsylvania, were shot before they were tried—shot before they were found guilty, and 40 more mortally wounded by Sheriff Mar-tin and his hireling horde of deputies, "WHEREAS, The State of Pennsyl-

vania sent its armed militia to represe vania sent its armed militia to repress
the indignation of an outraged people,
and to, even without the pretense of
law, set at defiance the civil powers of
the State by giving protection to the
murderers—Martin and his posse—
against indictment for man murder unprovoked, unjustifiable, and unparalleied in civil history, be it therefore
"RESOLVED, By the citizens of Boston, in mass meeting assembled, that

usurpation by the military of the legis-lative and judicial power resulting in this murder by injunction, in repressing freedom of speech, in nullifying the of peaceable assemblage, be it

further "RESOLVED. That the flame of the funeral torch of these martyrs of the capitalist system light our path by the way of the Socialist ballot to the cooperative commonwealth."

# . CLASS LINE.

(Continued from Page 1.) tem, this gang of bandits has been rob-

bing us each day of all the wealth we have produced over and above enough to keep the breath of life in our bodies. For three hundred years they have driven our sons to crime and our daugh ters to prostitution. Are we justified in hating them? For three hundred years they have starved us to death starved us to death in India, till the plains of that far-away land have been white with the bleaching bones of the dead projectariat; starved us to death in England, till the very air was fetid with the stench of the corpses of the working class; starved us to death in France, till men and women went about eating grass like the beasts of the field: and in America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, we have recently seen our brothers and our sisters, by tens of thousands, living on the charity of the unions and in public soup houses.

Are we justified in hating the class that thus oppresses us in every land beneath e sun? The contributor referred to the beginning of this letter thinks not. The Socialists think we are. The contributor referred to thinks we should love these, our perpetual enemies. The Socialists think we should hate them with a hate so intense as to lead us to form ourselves into one mighty class-conscious workingman's party, get pos-session of every branch of the general government, and overthrow, by this power of the ballot, the accursed system of social organization these men have foisted upon us, and build in its place a social organization in which each share of the work necessary to healthfully feed, comfortably clothe and libchild in the nation. The contributor thinks it will be bad for the working class when this change comes. The Socialists think it will be glorious for the working class.
As Socialists, we do hate the capital-

ist system of producing the necessaries and comforts of life; we do hate the capitalists, and we hate all who consciously ally themselves with the capitalists.
As Socialists, we hate the capitalist

system of production, because under it the great majority of the working class are as badly off as were the chattel slaves, and that system enables the capitalists and their parasites to rob us of three-fourths of the wealth we produce.

As Socialists, we hate the capitalists and all who ally themselves with the capitalists, because the whole crowd is trying to perpetuate the capitalist system of production, and for no other reason than that it enables them to live in idleness and riotous luxury on the forced labor of others.

These things we hate. This is the "doctrine of hate taught by the Socialist Labor Party at all times and in all scasons"—hatred for the system and the men who compel those who pro-duce the wealth to give it over to a few social brigands; hatred for the system and the men who compel one class of millions to spend their lives in toil and destitution, while the other class of a few hundred thousand spend their lives in luxurious idieness: I for injustice and oppression, wherever injustice and oppression rear their gorgon heads.

such hatred is wrong, let us hasten the day when the working class shall be permeated with hatred. If such hatred is wrong, let those of us who are Socialists rejoice in being wrong-doers. If a party animated by such hatred is wrong, let those of us who belong to it congratulate ourselves on being enlisted in such a bad cause, and let us work all the more zealously to show those of our class yet looking for freedom a system that is the legitimate father of our slavery that in our own loins we have the strength to free ourselves that out of our own ranks must come the emancipators of the millions of our class, that the only way to economic freedom is the Socialist Labor Party.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BROOKLYN .- Lectures and discussions on Political, Social and Economic Questions, every Sunday evening, at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington Street. OCTOBER PROGRAMME. Sunday, October 10th—"Deceptive Appearances," H. Simpson.

Sunday, October 17th—"Platform of the Socialist Labor Party." J. Allman. Sunday, October 24th—"Classes in Free America." Dr. C. L. Furman. Sunday, October 21st. "The Co. L. Sunday, October 31st—"The Creed of Realism," Peter E. Burrowes,

All lectures begin at 8 p. m., and oc-cupy about 45 minutes. We invite discussion after each lecture, limiting de-baters to six minutes. At 9:45 the dis-cussion will be ended by the closing remarks of the speaker.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

The Metal Spinner's of New York and Vicinity will hold a Special Meeting to FRIDAY. October 8, 1807, at SOCIETY HASL, 231 and 232 East 33d street at 8 P. M. All members and non-members are cordinate

By Order METAL SPINNER'S UNION

### Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Units and other Societies (not exceeding five will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an organization of advertising their places of meeting.

Carl Sahm Club (Kusicians Union, Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a.m., at t East 4th street, New York Labor Lycom Business Secretary: Frel.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meas at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East street, New York City. All bona-fide trade as labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohia, 64 East 4th street New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: M East ath street.—District I (Bohmian), 38 East fast street, every Saturday at p. m.—District II (German), at 313 Forsyth Stancets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at 18st avenue A; every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 43nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 43nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tancetave at 18st 200 Meets 200 Meets at 18st 200 Meets y Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Hoard of Super is meets every Tuesday at 1422 and avenue p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinista), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyoeum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: HENRY ZINCE.

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor, Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Roard of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 16

Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets and and 4th Sunday of every month at 18 o'clock a. m. at Schuler's link, 231-235 East 33d St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. Dr S. E. Cer. of 3d Av. and 199th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening at the Lahor Lycum, 5t East 6th 2d Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd afreet.

# WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.

Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 64 E. 4th St. OFFICE BOURS, daily except Sundays and holidays, from, 1 to 1

except Sundays and holidays, from, 1 to a o'clock P. M.
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Pittsburg, Alleghury, Emerin, Altoona, Pa.
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## Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

#### WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1993 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (also proceed of 1.20 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the pelaciples of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 15 and 46 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposition in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposition of \$4.00 for the first class and \$5.00 for the secreticism. Members belonging to the first class are exitted to a sick benefit of \$3.00 for 46 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks wother continuous exiting the first class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$5.00 and \$5.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$35.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be afmitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a depositive \$1.00. Monthly tares are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where morranch capital, as new branch capital, as the branch capital secretary, \$3.5-47 to Adve., Boom \$4.50 for \$1.00. Monthly tares invised to do st. workingmen in good health, and nen schering in the above unmed principles are invited to do manded to the schering of the schering in the schering of the sche

DR. C. L. FURMAN.

121 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. HILLKOWITZ & HILLOUIT. Attorneys at Law,

# JOHN OEHLER'S Steam 87 Frankfort Street 87

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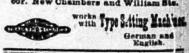
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Meeting Rooms. Large Hall for Mass Meetings.

Books open for Balls and Pic-Nics. Workmen! Patronize Tour Own Hemel





S. L. P. Sections take Notice. The well-known and inspiring soul. written by comrade Poter E. Burrowel, of Brooklyn, under the title "The Hand with the Hammer," has been set to new and beautiful music by the Essian composer Platon Brounoff, and can now be had at the Labor News Co. 64

East Fourth street, New York.
The price for single copies is 10 conts. but a liberal discount will be given to

dealers, encouraging them to push the sale of the song. No section of the party should fall to form a chorus and sing this sone at their public meetings and other pub-lic demonstrations.

THE LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, N. T.

New Haven, Conn.

Comrade F. Serrer, 21 Nash atreet, is now agent for THE PEOPLE. Make your payments to him.